the name of grap to some own they

Lune & the & Quarrente, June 1864 - In an off the course to precise the co-d and proved the motor of a personal procedure. Its healing tracters on a words maggiotical to us by Fashion

" Box and Cox " have had their day on the drawn!

GENTLEMEN'S SURVEY MAIN -BINE, No. 49 Non-

SE MANUE I NULLEMENTS AND HOSTERS: Time of money can be made by bridge at Na 100 Reserve.

The Species Nation Principles. a medical at the schallshore ever

ERPHAR MILLIAN UNDER BARMENTS

LOUIS DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTIONS AND DE

RECOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSBURGE Would respect

No. bell and American Place Of Clock and all other prototype

Malouerus -S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated New corners and conduct a Submin Preservitions of Doctor Sax Experience. These two makes are world reserved, being the min one street in the case in preserve. New doctor of the and White

Praxes - Horace Waters's Planes, with new and im-FIXANS.—TIMEN to the set instrument of great per of other proper out to be a first to the set of th

(SENIN'S BREAK, No. 513 Broadway.-Ladies' and SCHOOL BOOKS S. Nichola Herri, No. 513 Econdetes TO THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE-KEEPERS, HOTEL.

Exercise, &c.—We shall have revie for inspection and sale on Yat-nes McCanasa, the his near, a large associated of Water Chies, one own importation from the suidenced manufacturies in Viction, France, consisting of series Dances, Prantal and The Serv. dameasierd again the worses of unpertable to water and which we are easierd (on us to the attenuation upon incurative) to will at thirty per which seldom often to secure great barrains in China Warn. E. V. HATHEWOLT

the purchase motors can remain on point account of the series of the ser

WINDOW SHAPES .- We have on hand the largest and here associated in the cury which we will sell to dealer others has thus our be purchased elsewhere. Our mark con-every unferty manufactured. Caff and see. G. K. Ricka & Go. Manufacturer and Importers. No. 15s. Chathau

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF or Consults, Lier and Musics Cuntains, Damains, necess, we obe increase inducements to purchases of neces. All kinds of Wixdow Santhis made to order. Ore numericationing facilities estable as to keep the resultation was hid-ed being the chespeat house in the States. SUMMER SHOES AND GATTERS .- Elegance of form

One of the chief recommendations of RAY's ZEPHYR

SUMMER TRAVELERS .- To our friends who are

CRYSTAL PALACE TICKETS FOR THE MUSICAL

CAUTION .- All persons making, using or selling

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

Sawing Machines, who wish to avoid the consequences of the will de well to see my advertisement in the machinery colors side.

E. Howa, Ja., No. 385 Broads SEWING MACHINES.-The decision of the Hon.

Charles Mann, Commissioner of Pereita shows that Elliss Ho Jr., in the year 1846 became the "parentee of the original Saw Macintar," invented by Walter Hami in 1854. The invention be old, the law declares blower parent void. The invention is pur property. Franced capies of this important decision may be ratile at the office of 1.26. Savate & Co., No. 322 Breader GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY .- Luces and Embraideries just received per steamer Arctic. A large quantity Ledies' Embroidered Skirts. Also, on hand a fine assortment of French Gollars, at half the usual prices.
GEATA BAZAAN No 513 Broadway.

BENEFIT NIGHT AT ACADEMY HALL, No. 663

be assisted on the accession by several eminest actions.

JUNE—And that sweet month of be-authous flowers.

Seems of a brighter world than ours.

[Bryant.
Ladies, if you wish to look charming and appear on a proper and genteef footing this beautiful meanth of June, buy your Garren Roors, SLIPPERS, This and Tolley SLIPPERS from J. R. MILLER & Co., No. 134 Canal et.

The clipper-ship Hussar, 26 days from Liverpool, with 2% pieces of spiculid tow patterns Medallion, Velvets, and Taposity Carrett, with Rogs and Table-covers to match, for HIRAS Antifeset's great Emperium. No. 20 Howery. The first shipment to the United States since the reduction in prices in Europe. Real and inflict.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING, BOSTON PINE, BRITISH QUEEN, MVATY'S ELIZA, and other choice varieties of Strawberries, from the form of Professor JANES J. Mares, for sale at the Phalanx Depts. No. 15 Barciayat.

CLOTHING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE .- A choice t of FIRE CLOTHING, saved from the fire at Jennings & Co. roadway, for sale at E. Evans's Clothing Watchouse, Nos. 56 and tollows.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS,
A CARTAIN CERE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
This new and interesting discovery in Vesetable Medicine is attractable attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its

CUTES

IT NEVER FAILS, WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chamberset, and by C. V. CLICKEXER & Co., No. 18 Berchyest. Whalesale Agents; and at retail by
Cass. H. Ring, corner Brownings and Johnest, by W. D. COMBING,
CORNER Broadway and 14th at; F. GUION, currier Boynest and Orani4th; J. W. SHEDIEN, corner Bowery and 4th-bit. GUSTAY, RAMSIRECTE, No. 62 Oliverst. C. S. HITCHINGS, No. 152 West
Broadway; W. M. Berrian, No. 170 Grandest., Williamsburgh; Mrs.
Haves, ITS Fultenest, Brooklyn; Jan. W. Smith, Courtest., do.

Orders from the Trade to be addressed to

C. D. DESHLER.

New-Brunswick, N. J.

WORMS! WORMS :- Various theories have been A ORMS: WORMS: "Various theories have been tion is still a vexe one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the vear the attacks of the worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'LANE. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has bever failed of success when these.

when tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Laxu's Celebrated Vernifront, and take none cise. All other Vernifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Laxu's genuine Vernifuge, also his celebrated Liver Fills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Of "hyscinthe curis" the poets sing.
But black or brown is, after all, the thing.
If, reader, you agree with the opinion expressed in the above couplet, and nature has been makind to you, call on CRISTADORO, No. 6 Actor-House, whose exclusive Dyn will remedy the cvil intention.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. - BACTRELOR of No. 233 Broadway, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to La DIES' and GRATLEMEN'S HATE WORK, and is decidedly the most per

STAMPHER MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Acue and Charres Free. This remody effects a positive cure without quinties or around. Sold by the proprietors, Miran & Binarune, No. 8: thousand ey, Now York, and Druggies controlly.

hand the public there they are to

the complete by adverse formular appear and the same and cont for the fluctures specified above [Cont. only in New York by A. B. & It Saxon. No. 100 For Elect. No. 100 Recordings, Player and Houses & Rey.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.

Marchand Institute Model Awarded, Mechanics Institute Model Awarded, Designated Institute Model Awarded, Pennselvania, Institute Review of the Franklin Institute Pennselvania, in Magnesia' in he also had in the United States. "In this representation and three disease Considerable of the interpolation of the Constitute of the Constitute of the

New-Pork Daily Eribnne.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

ANNANTHEMANTS for The Brookly Pribane of this week must !

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of Tax contain all the latest News up to the time of going to prese Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia sails from this post for Liverpool To-Day at 10 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for Tax New-York TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 12 and 21 Catharine

Panis-Mr. Etonrucau, No. 50 Kno St. Marc.

CONGRESS did nothing, as usual, vesterday. The Senate had up the Vetord Land bill for the relief of the Insane, and Gen. Cass made a speech thereon, in favor of the Veto, but adverse to the principles which underlie it. Thereupon the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill was thrown over for the session. Gen. WALBRIDGE of our City speke in favor of the enterprise, and his speech will be found fully reported in this paper. It proves that he thinks the Road ought to be built, but don't expect his party to build it. Nobody's axe but Slavery's is likely to get ground by this Congress, unless it be The China is all some private hatchet, with which the owner is hewing his way into the Treasury. The majority are evidentily in no hurry about adjournment, and even less shout snything else. Mr. Gippings's resolution to A MAGNIFICENT NORMAN GOTHIC HOUSE AND expel the Editor of the Washington Union from the floor was tabled by a vote of 100 against 32.

> The Arabia brings intelligence three days later than that received by the Pacific. Although nothing decisive has yet occurred, the news from the East begins to assume a greater interest. The Russians have at coast, and their only means of communicating with the army which now threatens Kars and Erzeroum. will be, henceforth, by way of the Caspian Sea. The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, but we have yet to learn by whom, and in what manner. Tiflis, its capital, is still in the hands of the Russians The allied fleets in the Black Sea have not yet recov ered from the fatigue of their recent labors at Odessa.

> for we have not a word concerning them. Silistria still maintains its glorious defense, the Russians having been repulsed at every attack they have made. Omer Pasha, since his conference with the French and English Generals at Varna, is advaccing toward the fortress with all the force of his command, and an engagement on a grand scale was expected. The communication between Silistria and Shumla was still kept open, notwithstanding the great

attack on the fort of Gustavsvarn is not even con- this year. firmed. The French fleet, however, had left Kiel. and would in a few days join Sir Charles Napier's | counted in the wheat-growing ones, they have made squadron. But our news from the Baltic will proba- great crops this year. bly be for some time to come, that something is going to happen. Sir James Graham has announced to the House of Commons that an Auglo-French squadron has sailed for the White Sea. In Denmark there appears to have been a coup d'état on a small scale, occa-

sioned by the growing anti-Russian feeling of the

The ultimatum of Austria-or what was considered such-was to have been dispatched from Vienna on the 2d inst. At the same time we learn that a firman has | Delaware Muryland and New-Jersey. been signed for the occupation by Austria of Montenegro. Albania and Servia, " if occasion shall demand it." At a dinner given by the Sultan to the Duke of Cambridge, Marshal St. Arnaud stated in the course of his speech, that he hoped soon to announce the alliance of a third great power. The Austrian Minister, who or merely another eddy of that wind from the same for 1 rendstuff. quarter, which has yet blown good to nobody.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The accounts of the progress of the American Exleave no room to doubt that it will ultimately be and cessful, beyond even the anticipations of its projectors. The straight-forward, determined policy adopted by Commodore Perry at the outset, is now producing its results, and, contrary to the expectations of nine-tenths of the civilized world-even of those who were friendly to the Expedition-Japan has been induced to come forth from the seclusion of centuries, and take her place in the social circle of nations. and they will no doubt be few and guarded, in the expect an abundant harvest. beginning-will be but the preliminaries to a complete and unrestricted intercourse. This one rent in commerce of the world; for although the Japanese | brendstuffs market, if any should occur. Government refuses to make the treaty general in its application, it will hereafter be impossible to deny to us, to believe that we shall not suffer any marked any other commercial nation the same privileges which | diminution of any of the staple articles of food, notit accords to the United States.

line of conduct adopted by Commodore Perry-a in is fruit; and of the more substantial kinds of this, mixture of prudence, caution and inflexible determination, which led him surely, step by step, to the end he had in view. Had he, on the one hand, submitted to any of those Japanese usages which imply submission and turnips, we again urge farmers to pay attention on the part of a foreign embassy, and neglected to en- to these valuable auxiliaries of the corn and wheat force all the respect due to his position-or, on the wounded the sensitive pride of the Japanese by a pour upon our shores of hungry people to feed at our disregard of the courtesy and respect which they had | granary will find ample stores for the next year. a right to demand-the Expedition would assure lly have been a failure. The refined turns and shifts of FEVER AND AGUE, - Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S Japanese diplomacy were for once at fault. They for Chase of Ohio, which we published yesterday. could meet and defeat the diplomacy of Russia on its | we hope has been attentively perused by our readers

UNION HALL NEW YORK BELLY IN 1850, HE | mon senso of the American mind was an article of | Senate on the memorable night of the passage of the different texture

The treaty bas not yet been concluded but the Japanese Commissioners, in their official interview | authors, and all worthy of the occasion which called with Commocore Perry on the 8th of March, gave them forth. Though upon the same subject, they are some inflication of its character. A post in the all escentially distinct in their character. Not only conthern part of Japan. (probably in the Island of by this speech, but by his other efforts in opposition Kinsin,) adjacent to the coal region, will be at once to this great iniquity, has Mr. Chase extended and opened to American steamers, which may there pro- elevated his high reputation, and laid the friends of cure supplies of coal. Two other ports will be opened to American commerce, at the expiration of a year from the date of the treaty. One of these parts spoken of in the accounts we publish this morning as sho di ma a port about accenty miles south of Yedo, while some accounts substitute the city of Osarca. The latter report is perhaps correct, as Shordi ma. which is probably in the Gulf of Idzu, is an unimportant town, backed by a barren, mountainous region. and could never become the seat of an extensive trade. Osacca, on the other hand, is the third city of the kimpire, with a population, according to the statements of the Japanese, of nearly half a million, as it can furnish 20,000 men capable of bearing arms. It is the most beautiful city in Japan being built at the mouth of the only navigable river in the Empire -the Yedegawa-and only seventy miles from Miako, the capital of the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor. It has a spacious and secure harbor, and is the commercisi metropolis of the most fertile and populous por-

tion of Japan. Matemai, on the Straits of Sangar, between the dands of Niphon and Jeso, has a population of from so, oco to 140,000. It is better adapted as a port of shriter and supply for our whaling vessels-great numbers of which visit the seas of Japan and Ohhotzk every summer-than as a commercial mart. The island of Jeso was acquired by Japan about three conturies ago, and is partly inhabited by the semi-savage Koriles. Maismai is known as the place of Capt. | the slanderer? SERI-WEEKLY THISUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will | Golownin's captivity, and since then, of that of some of our own scamen. Our whalemen will now be received as friends where less than ten years ago they were treated with every outrage, short of death. We trust they will so conduct themselves as to foster and perpetuate the amity which now exists between the United States and Japan.

It will be noticed that the Japanese Commissioners positively deny, not only that any treaty has been made with Russia, but that they had given any assurance of establishing commercial intercourse with that country hereafter. Admiral Pontistin's report was probably of a piece with the declaration he made. on his first arrival at Hong-Kong last summer, that the Government of the United States had expressed its willingness that he should cooperate with Commodore Perry. To the latter, alone, belongs the glory of having broken down the barriers which, for two and a half centuries, have separated Japan from the world-and all this without the firing of a single gun. or the utterance of a single menace.

THE GROWING WHEAT.

The accounts from various sections of the country of the condition of the wheat crop, being generally colored with a somber bue, might induce the casual observer to imagine that we are going to have a genuine famine. There is no such prospect. In fact, it is almost out of the question for a general famine ever to occur in the United States, owing to the great diversity of climate, soil, and productions, and facilities of interchange between the various sections.

According to the most careful observations that we can make by an examination of all that is said by our last been driven from the whole line of the Circassian exchanges and correspondents upon the subject of the crop now undergoing harvest or already secured at the South: now ripening in the Middle States; now beginning to head out in the Northern ones; now putting on the green livery of promise to the Canadian farmer; we have come to the conclusion that the general crop of the United States will be a fair

average one. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, particularly the southern parts of those States, the wheat was injured by winter! killing. In Michigan that was partially the case: yet in all those States, unless the grain is destroyed by rust or blight, notwithstanding the fly has committed some ravages, there will be more wheat raised than will be needed for home consumption.

In the lower part of Virginia, the wheat has been scriously destroyed by the joint-werm, sided by the fly. In some counties-Fanquier, for instance-the

In several of the Southern States, not heretofore

In Iowa and Wisconsin all accounts concur in saying that the prospect of a good crop never equaled the present. In Northern Illinois and Indiana there is not as much land sown as formerly in winter wheat, but the prospect is fair, and they never had a finer season to sow spring wheat, and the farmers im-

proved it to good advantage. In our own State we think we shall make a good average crop at least; and so will Pennsylvania.

A letter fust received from an intelligent gentleman in Vermont says that the farmer's prospects are most encouraging; that high prices have stimulated them to plant largely of everything calculated to increase the product of human food.

The Eastern States are not wheat-growing ones, but was present, said nothing. It remains to be seen such crops as they do grow are promising, and will whether these straws indicate a breeze from Vienna. | save them from drawing so largely upon the others

It is true that millers and speculators are contracting for new wheat at unusually high prices-in some places \$2 a bushel; yet that is no sign that they believe the general crop to a short one. They know pedition to Japan, which we publish this morning. that flour is high now, and that new flour always sells readily, and they expect to make a profit on first purchases at a high price, and, by offering high at first, induce farmers to bring the crop early into market.

We do not expect that wheat or flour will be as low the next fall as it was the last one, but we do expect a fair yield of wheat, and that the price will come down.

We know that farmers have planted an unusually large number of acres of corn, potatoes and other Whatever concessions the United States may obtain - edibles, and we see no reason yet why we may not

Of grass we have never had a better prospect of a great yield than we have now all over the country. the web which a suspicious Despotism has woven and that will help to make good and cheap butcher's around Japan, will soon be wide enough to admit the meat, and somewhat relieve the pressure upon the

Finally, we are constrained from the data before withstanding the usual amount of perfodical crop-This memorable success is undoubtedly due to the creaking; and the only article that we fear diminution we still hope that some of the States, once far off, but not so now, will grow us an ample supply.

As there is still time to sow buckwheat, ruta-bagus crops, and then, with the blessings of Providence, we

MR. CHASE'S SPEECH .- The able speech of Sons-

All of them were in the best etyle of their respective

The Boltimore Patriot thinks it hard that we should Matsumi, in the Island of Jeso, and the other is characterize Senster Douglas as "a lying little villain" merely "for a political difference of opinion." But The Patriot takes care not to let its readers see the sertion of Douglas which we thus rebuked. Here

freedom everywhere under lasting obligations to him,

"The Abelstonists tell non that the proper may is to give he people of the Territorica power to make all the laws for he waters but none for the blacks. Now I say that we ould maintain and support our principles comistently, I that which is good chough for whites is good enough

-The assertion which we have printed in italies is either true or false. Will The Patriot print it and say which ! Then will it be good enough to tell its readers that we branded Douglas as a liar, not for any difference of opinion, but because he falsely, calumniously, charged us and those acting with us with seeking to make a difference in the rights of the People of Nebraska based on color, when that is exactly what we are laboring to avoid and guard against, while & is striving to effect it-and by his bill has effected it. We, who stand for Equal Rights to all men, are accused by this reckless demagogue with striving to secure special privileges to men of a certain color, while he assumes to be laboring for Equality-his representation in either case being the exact opposite of the truth. Is it not so, Patriot! And if it be so, who is more deserving of rebuke, the willful deceiver, or the object of his calumny who exposes and rebukes

A NUT FOR THE AROLITIONISTS.—The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twilve or fifteen shaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their master in the sere on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their master in the spring of 1850, and as seen as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco, the owner addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of mency to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been besting ferward with great glue to a return to the fold plantation, and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astocishing the young darkies who have never left home, with the wondrous instances which befel them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with a sight of the moskeys, paroquets, &c., which they picked up on the 18thmus of Nextrague. The above facts are gathered from gentlemen who came through with the claves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated; and we recommend this simple and truthful narrative to the consideration of the dupes of the Gurrisons, Greeleys, Rechers and Stowes of the North, As for the decivers Consideration of the Court, As for the deceivers the user'ves they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade.

[N. O. Picayane.

Why can't we have a compromise on this basis? Certain slaves, who might have secured their freedom, chose to return to bondage rather than desert their wives, children and all they hadever known or loved. Certain other slaves, on the contrary, choose to give up every thing else for Freedom. Now we are perfeetly willing to agree and establish that every slave who may now or hereafter be found in the Free States shall go back into Slavery if his master can coax him back, if the South will agree that those who can't be coaxed back shall not be forced back by means of Albertis, bloodhounds, revolvers, marshals, slave commissioners, and other such revolting machinery. Is net that fair ! Shall it, O Pie! be a bargain !

THE MINICAL CONGRESS .- This great event will come of to-morrow (Thursday) night at the Crystal Palace, on a scale of grandeur, which the reader may Judge of by referring to the programme on our first page. To allow full time for all the pieces, it will commence at 7 o'clock; the doors will be open at 4 in the afternoon. The music is so cranged that sacred and miscellaneous pieces will be ven, there will be three parts, each about an hour long. The orchestra and chorns have commenced the work of relearnels. The immensity of the enterprise can best be understood when we reflect that a very few years since la this City it was impossible to find a score of resident musiclans fit to take part in a concert; here, however, is an army, including superior solo players to those in Europe, and led by a man who has directed during twenty years over three thousand monster concerts. Much is expected destruction has been very serious; and, if it had pre- of the combined choral societies. Those of our own City vailed all over the State to the same extent, we are well known; those of Beston have a repute of long There is nothing of note from the Baltic. The should have seen very few quotations of Virginia flour standing, and if we are correctly informed will come to the number of several hundreds. All this immense body of directed with a skill that is universally acknowledged. When we reflect that fifty cents will obtain a hearing of his musical army, it may be soberly affirmed that the anals of lyrical art afford no parallel to it for cheapness. It almost equivalent to the cheapness of military music in the streets-almost given for nothing.

> INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MAYOR OF PHILADEL-FRIA.-An immense crowd assembled in Independencesquare yesterday, to witness the inauguration of Mr. Conrad, the first Mayor of the consolidated City of Phila-

> After taking the oath of office, the Mayor commenced divering an inaugural speech, in the midst of which he was interrupted by a fremendous shower. A great portion f the people field to the vestibule of the ball, and the Mayor took his position on the stairway to finish his

He declared emphatically that none but native-born Americans would be appointed to the police department, and differency would be secured by paying attention to the orels and strict principles of applicants, combined with senith, strength, cournge and caleness.

He also pledged himself to the strict enforcement of the abbath law, by shutting up taverns, ale-houses and other large of entertainment. These pledges were received with unbounded applause. A salute was fired from the

Wiscossis.-The Milmakes Free Democrat publishes e following call for a State Convention of the friends of e Misseuri Compromise, and the opponents of the Nesaka bill, accompanied with editorial remarks

Franks Gill, accompanied with editorial remarks:

Favilla & Mana Start Colvestina, at Manton, Thursdon,

Ly Ja.—All och opposed to the Repeal of the Missian Compa
tice the Exterior of Shaver, and the Rise of the Missian Comp
tice the Exterior of Shaver, and the Rise of the Slave Power

invited to meet at Madison. Thursday, July 13, to take an

constre as may be deemed ancessary to prevent the Forace R

constructed to most at Madison. Thursday, July 13, to take an

Shaver and the safeth of the Power of Repeal of Compromises in for

Shaver and Malional Governmenta. The time has come for it

alto fail Free Men for the sake of Freedom. There is but to

tectualize. We amplet units and be free. or divisin and the endows

the protection bands of the Shavelanders and their Residentials.

MANY CIFIZENS.

June 9, 1864.

We publish the above call for a Mass State Convention of the People, at the request—verbal and written—of a large number of citizens of the State—Whigs Democrats, and Free Democrats. There is but one scutiment perveding the mass of the people, and that is, that we must have off peat published originary of antictor and put an end to the domination of Silvery. Let the tren be turned out of the temple of Freedom who are now making merchandise of the hopes and dearest interests of the people, and are preparing to crucify Liberty. Let Slavery be transfixed, with Pierce and Dong las on either side, as condemned accomplises in the plot as on either side, as condemnad accomplices in to o overthrow our liberties and establish despotism.

A FLOATING ANCHOR has been invented by Capt. A. F. Lewis, now residing at Tartle, Wisconsia. It is composed of planks, readily and firmly boiled together, in be form of a square-sail, say eight by ten feet, and let lown over the bow of a drifting vessel to a depth sufficient o shield it from the action of surface currents, when it as is certified by sea-captains who have seen it tried will bring the vessel's head to the wind in any sea, and reduce er drift from four miles per hour to one. We should other hand, had be assumed a hostile attitude or shall trust that all now here, and all that Europe can think this a good idea; but the opinion of naulical men will doubtless be taken with regard to it.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS .-- The report by telecraph that there was a schism in the National Labor Coneves at Treaton proves to have been erroneous. A Dole-

the reiteration of its well-known position for Land, Labor | throng of people in spite of a pretty active rain. As up and Personal Precedem, as faid down in the Constitution of turned sea of umbrellas covered the well-passes short the Congress.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

THE FESTIVAL-EXCURSION OF THE CHICAGO

AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. From Our Own Reporter Sr. Paga, Minnesota, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

speak now of that part of it above the mouth of the Missouri, for the rest 1 have not seen. Magnitude with the most delicate finish, grandeur of outline with exquisite beauty of detail, are the characteristics of its scenery. The broad and powerful stream is broken by frequent slands all covered with dense foliage: which, at this season at least, is deliciously fresh and green, and bordered by lofty bluffs, far more beautiful than the Palisades of the Hudson, rising in every fantastic variety of force, with abrupt and craggy rocks in front, but with the most perfeet green sward stretching back to the prairie in the rear, r sloping down in levely hollows and charming nooks hat break the continuity of this river wall and give constant change and delight to the beholder. These hills all wear the aspect of old cultivation, and the groves of oak that dot their smooth surface, scattered along their sides, or perched like orchards on their summits, have nothing wild, and favor the illusion. The rocks that form the foundation of the bluffs and chiefly face the river, do not rise abruptly from the waters edge, but break out about ralf way up the light, to tower perpendicularly and broken, in the form of ancient walls, or eastle battlements, so that the very Rhine does not seem more historia in its appearance. At a little distance, so regular are these walls, so true often the culminating point, so regular the abrasures of time and weather, that it is difficult not to believe that some race of barbarians built these fastnesses, and long ago left them to fall to ruin. As I said, no river is so riel in all the elements of beauty,-and there are Indian legends enough for romantic association, -- but, above all, no river is so rich in all the elements of power. We gaze with wonder at these astonishing fields prepared by na ture berself, where there are no forests to be cleared and where the first tool of the pioneer is the plow,-and at this soil whose teeming richness and facility of culture announces the future home of millions. There is no region on earth, I think, which can sustain a larger population than that on both sides of the northern Mississippi. A rich soil, suited to every product of the temperate zone, and absolutely inviting the hand of the farmer; a climate genial but not enervating; irrequent streams to afford water power and fuel abundant on the earth; the great river for a highway, and railroads which, in forty-eight hours, land the traveler on the Atlantic-with all these advantages the entire country must become the home of one of the freest, most intelligent, most powerful and most indepenpendent communities of the world. No where else has the hand of Providence so marked out the foundations of Empire; no where else is there such an influx of immigration

My last letter left the members of our party just debarking at Galena for a visit to the lead mines. It was my good fortune there to fall into the hands of the Hon. E. B. Wasnnune, the able and accomplished member of Congress from that District, and of Mr. Houdures, the editor of The Advertuer and Gazette, and in their company and that of the Hon. CHARLES HUDSON of Boston, to drive out some four miles from the town to view a newly-opened and very remarkable lead mine. It is a broken and hilly country, like parts of Connecticut in its general features, but with table difference, that to the very tops of the hills the soil is free from stones and is of exceeding excellence. The crop of wheat is here from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre. and every vegetable grows in perfection: better potatoes I never saw than a load we passed on the way, worth, as I was told, but 20 cents a bushel, while in New-York we have to pay \$2 for no better ones. Land immediately about the town is worth \$100 an acre for farming pur-

The mine we saw was perhaps the richest opened in the country: the vein was discovered by accident in clearing out a spring; it has been worked apparently but very little, the utmost depth to which the hill has been entered the vein has been followed in horizontally) not requiring a perpendicular opening of more than twenty fect for yentilation and for a hoist-way for the ore. The vem is ex-ceedingly rich, having yielded, with the very little work already done upon it, and almost without expenditure, some \$40,000, I believe, to its owners. We went in as far as it had been worked; the metal lay in masses and in great purity: a richer show no miner could desire.

Jeffersonian, the able Free-trade paper published at Galena, gave on the very day of our arrival an interesting account of the lead mines, their extent, results and processes, as well as of the other unexplored mineral riches of the country. From that article we learn that the mining of lead, hitherto a mere scratching of the surface, without science, capital or machinery, is about to be carried on by associations with ample means and every resource of the art. This must make a new ora in the history of Galena, and is bailed as such by The Jeffersonian, though we believe that some time ago when THE THIBUNE hinted, that but for the decline in the lead trade, produced by the free trade policy of 1846, mining would long ere this have been carale with a vield transcending even that of 1845 or 1847, The Jeffersonian treated that suggestion with some disrespect. There is great reason, however, to rejuice with it in its present view of the matter, not only on account of the benefit the change must confer upon the lead region, but on account of the consumers of this important staple, who now have to pay rather exer-

After having viewed the mine, our party were invited to a collation spread under the trees on the hill-side above the shaft, by the liberality of the people of the place. Wines of Ohio and of France stood upon the board. Sparkling Catawha, the favorite, and glasses were drained to the health and prosperity of Gelena and its citizens. (I am sorry to say that total abstinence is not the rule of the Mississippi Valley, every body feeling it to be a sort of duty to temper the lim water of the cou-try with a little brandy, or other equally ardent corrective.) Then came speeches, first from Professor Sillings, who, in simple and approp language, enlogised the beauty and richness of the West, and dwelt with a calm, scientific enthusiasm upon the surpassing gifts nature has conferred on this wonderful Valley. To him Capt. Gren of Galena, an early settler replied briefly, and then President FILLMORE, who had already taken his seat in the carriage to leave, was calle back and said a few modest and dignified words. Judge PARKER of Albany was then called out, and warmly thanked our hospitable entertainers for the pleasure they had given us all, and also thanked the Railread Company, whose more than imperial munificence had brought a thousand people from so great a distance to behold and enjoy these scenes of teeming natural wealth, as well as this cordia kindness of our western friends. Then the procession of conches and wagons went back to the boats, where we found a crowd assembled on the levee impatient to hear from their distinguished visitors. Mr. FILLMORE first addressed them, thanking them for the heartiness of their reception, admiring their country, and rejoicing, as all patriots must, at the new relations now opened between the West and East. The Mon. EDWARD C. BATES of St. Louis followed, then Mr. Hudson, then Judge Parker and others. All the speeches were brief of course, and all bountiful applause. That of Mr. BATES was listene I to with particular interest by those of us who had not before enjoyed an opportunity of seeing this distinguished man. It was simple, and without offert spoken in a very quiet and straightforward manner, but with one or two fine touches that betrayed the orstor. It is to be much regretted that Mr. Barks has never taken that leading part in our public affairs which he might have filled so honorably and advantageously to himself and the country. After the speeches were over the boats got under way, and we were soon in the Mississippi again. Calena itself is a town of some 10,000 inhabitants pitched

about on the hill-sides on each shore of the Galena or Bean or Fever River, for it has so many names. It has an aspoet of activity and thrift; steamboats lie at the levee iles of lead strew the shore: a big hotel, just finished, attests the crowd of travelers; the railroad from Chicago, new nearly finished, opens a new route of communication; there are several mercantile houses, as The Jeffersonian tells us, whose trade is yearly not less than \$400,000 each; and in short it is a very active, driving town. As many emigrants pass through it, it has a reputation for not being sitogether salubrious, which I judge to be greatly exagpersted, if not as I was assured by several of its citizens.

which serves instead of a wharf, and where, as is don " on most if not all the rivers of the Valley, our boats ran it hows upon the land. As the shower made any careas sion about the place impossible, we gave another series of eratorial entertainments to the assembled and in the language of one of the speakers, most intelligent crowd, getting their enthusiastic and good-natured plandis in return, and went on our way rejoicing. Indeed I may say here that the whole voyage has been little else than re-Certainty, of all our rivers, the Mississippi is the most joicing from the beginning-and no doubt will be to the end. inposing, the most picturesque, and the most beautiful. I Our next stopping-place was at Prairie la Crosse, a wooding-place on the

frame houses, overlooked by one of the lofticat cliffs we had seen. A dozen of us, including one courageous young lady, dashed off to climb it, and a tedious and tiresome cent it was. The summit of the bluff, rising like a cloft sugar-loaf, with its flat side toward the river, was not more than fifteen feet wide, but was covered with grass and had two or three dwarf oaks springing from the crevices of its erge. It was at least five hundred feet above the water, and from the top the eye swept to the horizon on both sides of the river over a panorama that only superlatives could describe. Wide prairies, marked by Indian trails, or dotted with the plowed patches of here and there a chance settler, interrupted by oak forests, or by inland ranges of lower bluffs and knolls, made up the scone, with the river, its shores and islands, for the center of the whole. What a land, what a land it is ! It is not necessary to say that the voyage had other

diversions than these of our stopping places. Remember

five spacious steamers, with nothing else to do than to be

there were a thousand people of us embarked on board of

anused and delighted. No one will suppose that there was any lack of occupation or of galety. Promenaling on deck, and watching the shifting landscape of the shores naturally formed our principal pastime, but now and then two or three of the boats were lashed together so that passengers could pass from one to the other; and then came visiting of friends from deck to deck. At night dancing in one cabin would draw together the dancers or a conversorrows in another, the listeners and talkers. Professor SILLIMAN, Col. JOHNSTON, and other conflemen, bul large. audiences one evening, but I was attracted by the gayer sounds from another boat, and cannot attempt any report of their conversation, which every body said was highly interesting and instructive. In the cabin of a third boat on the only rainy and disagrecable evening we have had, there was a mock court, where Col. Semoutka was tried for assault and battery on the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, by breaking down the berth above him and bruising him with the slats, when both were asleep. It was a scene of infinite drellery: the prescention was conducted by Mr. Parsex of The Journal of Commerce, and the defense by Mr. Moses Kineall of Boston. Many witnesses were examined, in the most amusing fashion, and finally after the plendings of the counsel, both parties bribed the jury and liourned the case till the next day, since when I have not heard from it. But it was such fan as can only happen when men have nothing more serious to absorb them. So the time passed till early this morning when we were informed that St. Paul, the terminus our journey, was your at hand. All our fleet together, for the War Eagle, the fastest of them, had waited for us at Lake Pepin, an expansion of the river about 150 miles below St. Paul, not unlike Haver-traw Bay on the Hudson, except that is larger and has a richer foliage on its shores) and we were to make a combined entrance into the capital of Minnesota. This was finally accomplished at about 9 o'clock this morning with days dying, the band of each steamer blowing its bravest, while the blue sky and blazing sun, with a cool breeze, did their atmost for the brilliancy of the performence. The position of St. Paul, as you approach the town from below, is very admirable. The river bends there almost at right angles, and the town stands on the bluff on the north bank, just after the bend is turned. Though but six years old, it already has 6,000 people and looks like a long civilized city. There are brick dwellings and stone warehouses, a brick capitol with stout, white pillars, a county court-house, a jail, several churches, a narket, school-houses, a billiard-room, a ten-pin aftey, dry goods' stores, groceries, confectioners and ico-creamers, a numerous array of those establishments to which the Maine Law is especially hostile, and a glorious houndless country behind. At the landing we were met, in a most cordial and friendly way, by the citizens, headed by Governor

GORMAN and Ex-Governor Ramsar, who, though we had

net been expected till to-morrow, welcomed as with

Western hespitality. Carriages were at hand and soon

the majority of our party were on the way to the natural

wenders of the vicinity. It was my good fortune to be teken in charge by W. G. LE Duc, Esq., long a correspendent of Tara Tarancon at St. Paul, and to find a place in the carriage which bore some of the most agreeable of our fellow-excursioners, with Mrs. Le Dee for our electrone, first to a remarkable cavern some three miles from the town, next to the Minehahn Falls, to Fort Snelling, Lake Calhoun, the Falls of St. Anthony, and so home across the prairie and along the bank of the river. Fort Suelling is built on a commanding bluff in the angle formed by the junction of the St. Peter's with the Mississippi, and the country behind it, on the west of the St. Peter's, is regarded no the best in Minnesota, if not in all the United States. Excellent it is indeed if our drive of thirty miles, going and black, but not clayey soil, excellent springs and living streams, with occasional groves of hard wood, compelled our admiration at every moment. Lovely beyond praise this country indisputably is; but it was whispered in my car that the winters, when the prairies are covered with snow, are bitter and merciless, and that the wind goes over them with fatal asperity. Distrust the land speculators at St. Paul, said this malignant whisper; but my friends there, when questioned closely, denied the imputation, and said that their winter climate, though cold and keen, was equable, and occasioned less suffering than that of New-York or Boston: and that the snows, beginning in November, were gone in March. Healthy, the air and the seasons, rich the soil, vigorous the people, they said, of the Territory; and in proof they pointed to the throngs of immigrants constantly attracted hither on the report of those who came before to occupy its lands, even those not yet surveyed for purchase. The Territory now counts some 30,000 white ettlers, and must double the number within two years. I have seen little of it-as little as of the similar and co peting regions of Iowa and Wisconsin; but I knew that they are all destined to be densely populated, wealthy and expherent in whatever makes the greatness of a State Had I to become a Western emigrant, I should only find it difficult to choose between them because each has so many points of remarkable excellence; but I should be sure wherever I went in either, that with industry and prodence, an independence would in a few years he reasonably certain. My own taste would take me further down the Mississippi than here, say in the vicinity of Dubuone, or to the beautiful shores of Lake Pepin, but it could not be thought an ill choice or a hard fortune which gave a man a homestead by the gentler and more secluded banks of Lake Calhoun or any of the hundred other iakes, all dear and picturesque, that sparkle among the plains and bluffs of Minnosota. But if I went there, I would still mind the caution to beware of the spec uletors of St. Paul. Why, in that embryo city of six thousand people, they sell in the business streets common building-lots of twenty-five feet front for \$3,000, and far out beyond the limits of the present settlement you must pay \$125, for a spot to put a cabin on. Why, building-lots are dearer here, or at least quite as dear, as in the big town of Chicago with its 10,000 people and all its momentum of comme growth. I don't doubt that one of these days St. Paul will come up to these rates, and even go beyond them, but it will be some time first and will require a great deal of work to be done by the people in the country back. Meanwhile, however, the "land speculators" will have a good time if they meet with no pull-back. The arrival of such a party as ours and the opening of a line of so nearly direct steam communication

Atlantic, some 1,700 miles distant, was an event to be celebrated at St. Paul. Preparations had been made, and all were invited to the State-house in the evening. A great crowd was there, both without and within the building. First Gov. Gonnan made a speech welcoming the guests very warmly, especially the ex-President, the Directors of Railroad, the gentlemen of the Press, the members of the learned professions, and the company generally, who had come so wast a distance to behold the infancy of the future State of Minnesota, to look upon the goodliness of the land and to report to their friends at the East what were its attractions and its capacities. On Mr. FILLMORE the Governor passed a pointed eulogy, dwelling on the ch and honorable character of his administration of the Presidency, and above all on that great measure while more distinct blood it and would, he mid, give it a perma-